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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|--|---------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 09/992,458 | 11/16/2001 | Wong-Cheng Shih | TS01-045 | 7509 |
| 28112 75 | 90 03/18/2004 | | EXAM | INER |
| GEORGE O. SAILE & ASSOCIATES 28 DAVIS AVENUE | | | DOAN, THERESA T | |
| | SIE, NY 12603 | | ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER | |
| | | | 2814 | |
| | | | DATE MAILED: 03/18/2004 | |

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| | 100 | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Application No. | Applicant(s) | | | | |
| Advisory Action | 09/992,458 | SHIH ET AL. | | | | |
| navicery nearen | Examiner | Art Unit | | | | |
| | Theresa T Doan | 2814 | | | | |
| The MAILING DATE of this communication appe | ars on the cover sheet with the c | correspondence address | | | | |
| THE REPLY FILED 03 March 2004 FAILS TO PLACE T Therefore, further action by the applicant is required to a final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: (1 condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appea Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114. | void abandonment of this appliced in a second control of the secon | cation. A proper reply to a ich places the application in | | | | |
| PERIOD FOR RE | PLY [check either a) or b)] | | | | | |
| a) The period for reply expires <u>03</u> months from the mailing date of b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Adv event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later the ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS 706.07(f). Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The dath have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extensions. | isory Action, or (2) the date set forth in th an SIX MONTHS from the mailing date o FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF TH te on which the petition under 37 CFR 1. | f the final rejection. E FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 136(a) and the appropriate extension fee | | | | |
| 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three mo earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). | statutory period for reply originally set in nths after the mailing date of the final reje | the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in ection, even if timely filed, may reduce any | | | | |
| 1. A Notice of Appeal was filed on Appellant's Brief must be filed within the period set forth in 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 1.191(d)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal. | | | | | | |
| 2. The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered be | ecause: | | | | | |
| (a) they raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below); | | | | | | |
| (b) they raise the issue of new matter (see Note below); | | | | | | |
| (c) they are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or | | | | | | |
| (d) They present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims. | | | | | | |
| NOTE: See Continuation Sheet. | | | | | | |
| 3. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): | | | | | | |
| 4. Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s). | | | | | | |
| 5. The a) affidavit, b) exhibit, or c) request for application in condition for allowance because: | | sidered but does NOT place the | | | | |
| 6. The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered becaused by the Examiner in the final rejection. | cause it is not directed SOLELY | to issues which were newly | | | | |
| 7. For purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendment(s) a) will not be entered or b) will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended. | | | | | | |
| The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows: | | | | | | |
| Claim(s) allowed: | | | | | | |
| Claim(s) objected to: | | | | | | |
| Claim(s) rejected: <u>1-20</u> . | | | | | | |
| Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: | | | | | | |
| . ☐ The drawing correction filed on is a) ☐ approved or b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner. | | | | | | |
| ☐ Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s)(PTO-1449) Paper No(s) | | | | | | |
| 10. ☐ Other: | | | | | | |
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| 5. Patent and Trademark Office | | | | | | |

Continuation Sheet (PTOL-303) 09/992.458

Continuation of 2. NOTE: The Applicant's argument is not persuasive because:

- 1) The limitations of "... silicon dioxide has a band gap of greater than about 8.0 electron volts (eV)", as recited in amended claim 3; and "...whereby said aluminum oxide has a band gap of greater than about 8.0 eV" as recited in amended claim 10 and "The SiO2 and Al2O3 have band-gap widths that are greater than 8.0 eV..." as recited in the amended specification are not supported in the original disclosure.
- 2) The combination references of Alers, Yoon and Liou teach the limitations of the Applicant's invention as recited in claims 1, 10 and 16; Alers teaches a first and second TiO2 insulating layers; Liou in column 4, lines 45-48 teaches a metal oxide such as titanium oxide (TiO2) is a wide-band-gap insulating material; Yoon teaches in figure 21 the material of dielectric layers includes SiO2, TiO2, Si3N4 and Al2O3 (column 11, lines 12-15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the references of Alers, Yoon and Liou for the first and second wide band gap insulating layers of a silicon oxide or aluminum oxide that having a wide band gap insulating layers. The fact that applicant has recognized another advantage which would flow naturally from following the suggestion of the prior art cannot be the basis for patentability when the differences would otherwise be obvious. See Ex parte Obiaya, 227 USPQ 58, 60 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1985). It is also noted that products of identical chemical composition can not have mutually exclusive properties. A chemical composition and its properties are inseparable. Therefore, if the prior art teaches the identical chemical structure, the properties applicant discloses and/or claims are necessarily present. In re Spada, 15 USPQ 2d 1655, 1658 (Fed, Cir. 1990). In this case, the wide band gap silicon oxide or aluminum oxide as claimed

PHAT X. CAO PRIMARY EXAMINER

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